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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/827,148	04/19/2004	James F. Stevens	X-1069	2716
38393	7590	09/24/2007	EXAMINER	
CHEVRON SERVICES COMPANY LAW, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY GROUP P.O. BOX 4368 HOUSTON, TX 77210-4368			MERKLING, MATTHEW J	
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1764				
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/827,148	STEVENS, JAMES F.
	Examiner Matthew J. Merkling	Art Unit 1764

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 June 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 4-8-10 and 18-37 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-3,5-7 and 11-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 12 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5/13/04, 7/22/04, 5/7/05.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Election/Restrictions***

1. Applicant's election of Group I in the reply filed on 6/19/07 is acknowledged. Because applicant did not distinctly and specifically point out the supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election has been treated as an election without traverse (MPEP § 818.03(a)).

The examiner phoned Attorney for Applicants Melissa Patangia on 9/5/07 for clarification on the election of species presented in the Restriction Requirement filed on 5/21/07. Applicant elected species a1, b1, c1, d1, e2 and f1. Furthermore, applicant indicated claims 1-3, 5-7 and 11-19 are directed toward the elected species. As such, claims 4 and 8-10 are withdrawn from consideration.

Applicant's acknowledgment of this election is requested in the reply to this Office Action.

2. Furthermore, Claims 18 and 19 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected species, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made **without** traverse.

### ***Claim Objections***

3. Claim 12 objected to because of the following informalities: It appears the claim contains a typo by referring to "controls delivery of the reformat to the reformat". For purposes of this examination, this will be interpreted as "controls delivery of the reformat to the hydrogen storage device". Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

6. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Hampden-Smith et al.* (US 2005/0112056) in view of *Edlund et al.* (US 2002/0114984).

Regarding claim 1, *Hampden-Smith* discloses a fuel supply apparatus for providing a hydrogen-rich reformat, the fuel supply apparatus comprising:

a reforming reactor (single-step reformer, paragraph [0251]) comprising a catalyst bed for converting a hydrocarbon fuel to a reformat (see abstract), the catalyst bed comprising a reforming catalyst and a carbon dioxide fixing material (paragraph [0209]);

a hydrogen storage device (paragraph [0252]) in fluid communication with the reforming reactor for storing a portion of the reformat;

a reformate outlet (hydrogen product) in fluid communication with the hydrogen storage device (paragraph [0252]).

While Hampden-Smith discloses utilizing the reforming reactor in conjunction with a hydrogen storage device which provides hydrogen fuel to a fuel cell (paragraph [0252]), Hampden-Smith does not explicitly disclose a controller in communication with the reforming reactor and the hydrogen storage device for controlling the delivery of reformate to the reformate outlet.

Edlund also discloses a reforming reactor (fuel processor, 12) in communication with a hydrogen storage device (60) which provides hydrogen to a fuel cell (78). Edlund teaches a controller (120) that controls a valve (106) that supplies the reformate (56) to the hydrogen storage device (60) as a preferable way of regulating flow to the hydrogen storage device and the fuel cell (paragraph [0045]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to add a controller, as in Edlund, to the communication means from the reforming reactor to the hydrogen storage device of Hampden-Smith as a preferable way of regulating the flow of reformate to the hydrogen storage device and the fuel cell.

7. Claims 1-3, 5-7 and 11-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sircar et al. (US 6,103,143) in view of Edlund et al. (US 2002/0114984).

Regarding claims 1, 7, 11 and 12, Sircar discloses a fuel supply apparatus for providing a supply of hydrogen-rich reformate, the fuel supply apparatus comprising:

a reforming reactor (10) comprising a catalyst bed (26, 27) for converting a hydrocarbon fuel to a reformate (see abstract), the catalyst bed comprising a reforming catalyst (26) and a carbon dioxide fixing material (adsorbent, 27);

While Sircar discloses a fuel processing apparatus designed to produce hydrogen rich product which can be used in a fuel cell (col. 1 lines 58-64), and which requires regeneration (see abstract), Sircar fails to explicitly disclose the placement of the preferential fuel processing apparatus in a fuel cell and fuel processing system with a compressor and high pressure storage device. Sircar also fails to disclose a controller that controls the operation of the hydrogen storage device and the flow rate of reformate to the hydrogen storage device.

Edlund also discloses a fuel processing apparatus (12) designed to produce hydrogen rich product for a fuel cell (78). Edlund teaches a fuel processing system comprising:

a hydrogen storage device (high pressure cylinder, 60, paragraph [0036])) in fluid communication (see Fig. 6) with a compressor (62) and a reforming reactor/fuel processor (12) for storing a portion of the reformate (paragraph [0034] and [0036]);

a reformate outlet (56) in fluid communication with the hydrogen storage device (see Fig. 6); and

a controller (120) in communication with the reforming reactor and the hydrogen storage device for controlling the delivery of reformate to the reformate outlet (paragraph [0045]), said controller also controlling the hydrogen storage device and the delivery of reformate to the hydrogen storage device (paragraph [0045])

Edlund teaches this system as a preferable way of utilizing hydrogen from a reforming reactor/fuel processor (12) in a way to power a fuel cell and maintain storage capacity of hydrogen in the event of temporarily losing the function of the reforming reactor (see abstract and paragraph [0068]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the fuel processing system of Edlund as described above to the reforming reactor of Sircar as a preferable way of providing continuous reformate flow to a fuel cell while maintain function of said fuel cell when the reforming reactor of Sircar is not functional (such as during regeneration).

Regarding claim 2, Sircar, as discussed in claim 1 above, further discloses a single reaction bed (see Fig. 1).

Regarding claim 3, Sircar, as discussed in claim 1 above, further discloses a water gas shift reaction taking place in said catalyst bed (col. 17 lines 6-28).

Regarding claim 5, Sircar, as discussed in claim 1 above, further discloses a heat generating means connected to the reactor (col. 4 lines 44-47).

Regarding claim 6, Sircar, as discussed in claim 1 above, further discloses a pressure swing adsorber (PSA) for purifying said reformate (col. 15 lines 22-30).

Regarding claims 13-15, Sircar, as discussed in claim 1 above, further discloses the reforming reactor is operable in a non-reforming mode (such as regeneration, see abstract). Furthermore, regarding limitations recited in claims 13-15 which are directed to a manner of operating disclosed system, neither the manner of operating a disclosed device nor material or article worked upon further limit an apparatus claim. Said limitations do not differentiate apparatus claims from prior art. See MPEP §2114 and 2115. Further, process limitations do not have a patentable weight in an apparatus claim. See *Ex parte Thibault*, 164 USPQ 666, 667 (Bd. App. 1969) that states "Expressions relating the apparatus to contents thereof and to an intended operation are of no significance in determining patentability of the apparatus claim.

Regarding claim 16, Sircar, as discussed in claim 1 above, further discloses a hydrogen-consuming device (fuel cell) downstream of said reforming reactor and utilizing said reformat (col. 1 lines 58-64).

Regarding claim 17, Sircar, as modified by Edlund in claim 16 above, further discloses that said controller communicates with said hydrogen-consuming device (fuel cell, paragraph [0048] of Edlund).

### **Conclusion**

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew J. Merkling whose telephone number is (571) 272-9813. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Caldarola can be reached on (571) 272-1444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



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